





The following list of Factories in North Carolina, in operation and in progress of construction, is from the Statistical Department, with some corrections of the Fayetteville Observer.

#### COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Since we became proprietors of the Carolina, we have taken some pains to obtain all the information within our reach, concerning the Cotton Manufactories in North Carolina, knowing that it would prove interesting to our readers. Our list is not yet complete, but even as far as it goes, many of our own citizens will be surprised to see the progress North Carolina has made in the establishment of Manufactories;—it should be recollected that all these establishments, with the exception of two or three, have sprung up within the past three or four years. The following is, as far as we can ascertain,

#### A List of the Cotton Factories in actual operation in North Carolina.

1. Factory at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecombe County. This is the oldest in the State; owned by a Company.
2. Factory near Lenoirville, Lenoir County built by a Company,—but is now owned by Mr. John Hahn.
3. One at Fayetteville, owned by Mr. Mallett.
4. Another at Fayetteville, owned by Bantow and Co.
5. One in Greensborough—steam power owned by Mr. Humphreys.
6. One at Milton, owned by an incorporated Company.
7. One at Macksville, Davie county, owned by Mr. Thomas McNulty.
8. One, or perhaps two, in Orange County owned by Companies.
9. One at Salem, steam power, recently started, owned by a Company.
10. One in Randolph County, owned by a Company.
11. One at Lexington, Davidson County,—steam power, if not already started will be, within a few days, owned by a Company.
12. The Gans Creek Factory, in Chatham county, owned by a company, which has been in operation for a year or two.
13. The Albemarle Factory in Orange Co., owned by Mr. Bell, we believe.

Besides these, there are others now in the progress of building, and will soon be in operation.

#### List of Factories now being built.

1. One at Rockfish, near Fayetteville, a fine water power, owned by a Company.
2. One near Rockingham, in Richmond County, water power,—owned by a Company.
3. One on Deep River, near Ashborough, owned by a Company.
4. One near Lakeville, on Dan River, building of steam, owned by John M. Morehead, Esq.
5. One in Surry County, on Hunting Creek, owned by Mr. Doubler.
6. One on the Yadkin a few miles below Stokes' Ferry, in Montgomery County, owned by Edward Burrage & Co.
7. One on the South Yadkin River, 10 miles N. W. of Salisbury, owned by Messrs. Fisher & Lemly.
8. The Phoenix Woolen Factory, for spinning and weaving, in Fayetteville, owned by James H. Hooper, John Stokes Pearson and Charles Beatty Mallett, Esqrs. will be in operation in a few weeks.

We understand that several wealthy individuals have purchased the Rockfish Sheds below Haywood, in Chatham county, with a view of erecting a Cotton Factory,—but have not learned whether they have commenced operations.

It is also understood that an English gentleman has purchased Fullenwider's Iron Works,—intending not only to enlarge the Iron Establishment, but to erect a Woolen Manufactory.

We also learn that there is a large Cotton Manufactory either in actual operation, or will be soon, in Northampton County.

Besides these, it is very probable that there may be two or three others in the State, either in actual operation, or in the progress of erecting.

From these facts it will be seen that North Carolina is making rapid progress in Cotton Manufacturing; and we think the work has just commenced. Her facilities are so great that the business once started, must go on. We have water power abundant, and cheap. We have the raw material at hand, and what is remarkable, labor in the Western counties of North Carolina, is cheaper than in New England.

The effects of the Establishments already in operation begin to be felt throughout the State: three years ago immense quantities of the Cotton yarns were brought into the State by our Merchants from the North, and sold to our citizens:—now, not a hank is brought;—our own establishments not only supply our wants for home consumption, but are beginning to export the article. Parcels of North Carolina yarns have already been sent to market in the City of New York, and find a ready sale at fair profits. Even now, several of our establishments are making preparations to commence the weaving of coarse cottons. We may venture the opinion that in two years, North Carolina will not only supply the demand for her coarse fabrics, but also send out for sale in the markets of the world. On the whole, the Manufacturers of the Northern States need not much longer envious North Carolina as one of their markets: they may rather regard her as a competitor, and one who, from the great advantages she possesses, will soon become very formidable.

#### From the Richmond Virginian.

#### RECITAL OF MISDEEDS.

The Meditations of the 4th instant contain an article of great pungency and force, in reference to the measures which will require its continued publication, and upon the subject of Mr. Van Buren's departure from the Republican cause. This expose has been aptly termed a Bill of Indictment,—and we venture to say, if a jury of pharisees and impartial Administrators, (not selected from the demagogues or other evading tribe) were summoned on their oaths to find a verdict between God and their country, they would undoubtedly say, upon full and argument being presented, "a true bill—guilty!" And they could not fail to pronounce at the ballot box, the sentence of punishment and condemnation.

We invite the reader's attention to this country and irretrievable apostasy.

#### From the Meditations.

"No Chief Magistrate, since the days of Washington, ever came to this high station under more favorable circumstances than Mr. Van Buren. A combination of circumstances, which seldom transpire, clearly indicated the way to the affections of the people, and gave him power to have discerned and followed the very measures which would have established his popularity. But, in counsel and will, he was misled, and the hopes of that political millennium, which many Republicans claimed to be the fulfillment of their creed, were disappointed and postponed.

While the Meditations and its friends were endeavoring to restore the prosperity of the country, the Executive and his cabinet were giving forward measures directly calculated to destroy it. In his policy, he was unscrupulous and profligate, and in his administration, he was unscrupulous and profligate. Accompanied as they were by a war upon the credit system of the country, and an unusual spirit of lawlessness, demoralization and profligacy, justice would not have required any honest supporter of any party from consistent Republicans. In that spirit of independence and love of freedom, which characterized the founders of our institutions, we resisted those measures, and in doing so, we destroyed them with the best of our ability. The same spirit which prompted us to do this, finds no justification in supporting the man who made it necessary.

It is an incontestable truth, that every prominent act of this administration has been an open and avowed violation of every principle and provision upon which Mr. Van Buren was elected to the Chief Magistracy by the people.

In his repudiating the specie circular, which made discrimination authorized by law, and which had been twice confirmed by Congress. In his recommending the Sub-Treasury scheme, contemplating a union of the purse and the sword, and the subversion of the entire practice of the government, and still persisting in it, notwithstanding it has been three times condemned by the Representatives of the people.

In his recommending a Bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, applicable not only to corporations, so that this government should possess an absolute control over all the State institutions, and be able to crush them all, at pleasure; and taking all jurisdiction over them from the hands of the State tribunals.

In his breaking faith with the States, by recommending a repeal of the distribution law.

In his repeated recommendations of the issue of Treasury notes, to supply the place of legal money, recurring thus to the exploded and ruinous practice of depreciated government paper money, for a circulating medium; thus exercising a power or usurped only from a legal construction of the Constitution, and repudiated by the last Republican authorities.

In his attempt to establish a Treasury Bank with an irredeemable paper money circulation.

In his effort to overthrow the State Bank Deposits system established by President Jackson, and take the public money into his actual custody and control.

In his attempt to divert the government from the interests and sympathies of the people.

In his attempt to create a "multitude of new offices, and to send swarms of officers to harass our people, and cut out their substance."

In his attempt to "take away our charters, abolish our most valuable laws, and alter fundamentally the powers of our government."

In his display of national partiality.

In his cold indifference to the interests and wants of the people during a period of extreme suffering.

In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and eventually, to crush the State banks, through the revenue power of the government, and embarrass the redemption of specie payments.

In permitting the patronage of his office to come in conflict with the freedom of elections.

In his open contempt of the will of the people as expressed through the ballot box.

In his attempt to strain obnoxious measures down the throats of dissenting brethren by means of unbecoming a magnanimous Chief Magistrate.

In his refusal to acquiesce in the decision of the majority; and

In the desperate attempt of his partisans in the United States Senate, on the 21st of July, last, to seize two rescue ransoms, by substituting all law for its equity and safe keeping.

He has abandoned the principles by which he came into power, and consequently, the duty which they prescribed; and he has so vitally injured the country, that he has no other resource than to persevere in his erroneous course, and to preclude all reasonable hope of his retracting it.

And finally, to this long catalogue of grievances, we may add what may be considered a minor offence, but certainly a very obnoxious one, that contrary to all conventional opinions of his character, Mr. Van Buren has rendered himself the most inaccessible, both to friends and adversaries, of all the Chief Magistrates that ever filled his station.

And from all these considerations, to what conclusion can the anti-slave come, but that their Chief Magistrate is either wanting in integrity, or wanting in capacity?

We need not say that we expected different things of a public servant, bound by his sacred pledges to regard the national will as the supreme law of the Republic. That blind infatuation which has beset this rule of the American people, must and ought to meet its reward, and in its indiscriminate and everlasting overthrow.

The financial policy of this Administration cannot be sustained upon any principle of security, expediency, utility, practical philosophy, or sound economy. Its plain object, the perpetuity of power, and its plain effect, the destruction of the banking system, require, of course, for great a sacrifice from the American people, to be, for a moment, tolerated.

The great desideratum, a sound, uniform, and convenient currency, and a system that will equalize, as nearly as practicable, the domestic exchange, is demanded by the practical sense of the people, and sooner or later, in one form or another, will be obtained by them. To accomplish this end, and to "preserve and regulate" the credit

system of the country, which this administration has conspired to impair, and in place of the great objects for which we are assembled to convene our Union.

No Administration of his Government, however, could choose to support, that is not Constitutional, but in theory and practice, an unscrupulous and profligate. And such a profligate, may be permitted and encouraged in our system, but without such a destruction, and such a destruction of the Republic, should not be suffered with impunity. Of those who wish to preserve unimpaired the honor and perfect form of Government, we should be the strongest and most zealous supporters.

Political infatuation should be to itself and to the country a lesson, which is given and sustained by the Constitution.

Efforts to change the course of the country, by force, should be resisted and steadily opposed.

The Government should not be permitted to degenerate into a vulgar party of party managers, and the lofty position of Chief Magistrate into a selfish and personal struggle for office. Let the example and the fate of this administration be a warning and a warning through all future time.

#### Manifesto of the Administration.

Nearly six columns of the Globe of Tuesday night were occupied by "AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES" adopted at a meeting held at the Capitol on the 6th of July, at which John M. Niles, of Connecticut, and Charles E. Haynes, of Georgia, presided. This document is the nature of a manifesto, and is, of course, to be received as an authoritative exposition of the views of the administration. The address, by way of apologizing for the inefficiency of the Legislature of Congress, avers that "too much has been expected from the deliberations of that body." This, it states, is a "fatal delusion," to guard against the progress of which is one of the objects of the address. It then proceeds to show that Congress is not invested with any authority to relieve the commercial distress or wants of the country, and that the people, in times of difficulty and pressure, must rely upon their own unaided energies for relief.

The address of these "Republican members" goes on to denounce a National Bank as unconstitutional and dangerous. But, as their opinions upon this point are of the utmost importance, we quote their own language:

"There are many other arguments of great force may be employed to prove the unconstitutionality of a Bank of the United States. But whatever may have been, or are now, our several conclusions upon that point, we unanimously concur in the opinion that the re-establishment of a Bank of the United States is unnecessary, imprudent, and dangerous to the public liberty."

The address proceeds to a general argument against the necessity of a National Bank—using, however, we perceive, not that term, but the words "a Bank of the United States." It denies that a Bank is necessary to the correction of the exchange, and predicts that, as soon as specie payments are resumed, the present ruinous rates of exchange will be so modified as to amount only to the cost of transporting specie from one part of the Union to the other.

It then boldly argues the perfectibility of the Sub-Treasury system, and affirms that that is to be the creed of the party that supports the present administration. It manifests the most decided opposition to the Banks; against whose honesty and good faith it makes very unequivocal insinuations. The superiority of the Sub-Treasury over all other schemes is elaborately maintained, and the address concludes with an essay on abolition. Altogether, it is a very dull, insane paper, tolerably well put together, but destined to plunge the party into still further troubles.—*Balt. Chron.*

#### ABOLITION RIOT.

Another disgraceful affair, originating in Abolitionism, occurred in Illinois a few days since. It grew out of an attempt by two citizens of Missouri, to recover their runaway slaves. The negroes were armed and took shelter in a thick grove. When surrounded by the citizens, one of them discharged a rifle, by which one of the whites was dangerously wounded. The other fugitive seeing that resistance was vain, gave himself up to his owner; but a party of Abolitionists interfered to prevent his master from carrying him off. From words the parties proceeded to blows, and in the confusion, the owner secured his slave and carried him from the ground. The parties were left fighting, and how the affair terminated is not known.—*Rail. Reg.*

**March of Mind.**—An honest farmer in the State of Pennsylvania married a Miss from a fashionable boarding school for his second wife. He was struck dumb with her eloquence, and gaped with wonder at his wife's learning.

"You may (said he) boys a hole thro' the solid earth, and chuck in a millstone, and she'll tell you to a shaven how long the stone will be gone clean thro'."

She learned chemistry and cookery, and talks a heap about on hides and comical infatuations. I need not say that it was air that I sucked in every time that I expired; how, however, she told me that she knew better—she told me that I had been sucking in two kinds of gin! on gin and high gin! My stars! I'm a tumbledown too to a poor temperance man, and yet have been drinking on gin and high gin all my life.

**Punctuality.**—A punctual man is very rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected, ruin credit; and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a bill up which he cannot ascend.

#### "CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY."

This was the term used by Gov. Smith, in his letter of acceptance, published in our last. It will be seen by the following extract from Mr. Garland's speech, delivered to the House's week or two since, that the Administration alludes to its other project, the Sub-Treasury system, which he has thought proper, however, to introduce with a more imposing title.

"I have heard much, Mr. Chairman, in the course of this debate, much said of the 'Constitutional Currency.' Yes, Sir, the 'Constitutional Currency.' But, Sir, if the word 'currency' in any sense is written in the Constitution, it has escaped my research, although most vigilantly made."

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**Fraser and Fraser.**—We clip the following important paragraph from the New York Star of Saturday:

"We have it from an undoubted source, that the French Cabinet will shortly conclude a treaty of amity and commerce with this young Republic. General Henderson had been in Paris for a few weeks only, when he had nearly completed this arrangement with the Government. The whole Cabinet vied with each other in paying Gen. H. the most grateful attention, and he, in his turn, repaid their hospitalities. It seems that our high minded representative Gen. Can has declined to introduce General H. formally as the Minister of Texas; but Lord Granville, the English Ambassador, feeling honored, and desirous with the society of the English ministry, had offered his services to forward an interview, and actually did introduce Gen. Henderson to Count Bal and the other members of the Ministry."

How sadly does the ex-Secretary's and Mr. Stevenson's conduct suffer in these matters by contrast with the urban and friendly demeanor of Lord Granville!

**Mexican Blockade.**—The French blockade of Mexico excites jealousy in England. The London Courier says:

"England and the United States are equally interested at looking at this affair with some jealousy. The trickery by which the Duke of Wellington was imposed on, when a French fleet was sent to Algiers to demand satisfaction for an affront offered to a Consul, ought not to be forgotten. If the French obtain possession of a stronghold on the Mexican coast, it will be no easy matter to induce them to relinquish it; and with the half civilized Mexicans for their neighbors, there will never be a difficulty in finding pretexts for new demands of satisfaction. Mexico might then become as completely a French possession as Algiers is now, for there would be immediately a strong colonization party in the Chambers."

#### NEW ORLEANS, JULY 11.

**Capture and Recapture.**—Arrived Behr, Lopez, Clark, from Matamoros, 10 days, J. Pate & Son; cargo \$15,000 specie, 2,000 hides. Captain Clark reports that on 20th June, he coming out of Matamoros, his vessel was captured by the French squadron for an alleged violation of the blockade; his passengers and a part of the crew were sent on board of the fleet and a prize crew consisting of an officer and eight men, put on board and ordered for the rendezvous of the squadron off Vera Cruz. On the 4th of July an opportunity offered. Capt. Clark and his crew of two men recaptured the vessel, and has arrived in port with the prize crew. The specie was taken possession of by the collector of New Orleans, and deposited in the Atchafalaya Bank.

The editor of the Baltimore Transcript announces that a wagon load of cradles was carried by his office, destined to the South.

**Albany Advertiser.**—We are astonished that the South consents to impart her cradles to the North.

We presume that she will shortly hold a convention, and, in order to put a stop to the demand for these Northern manufactures, resolve to have no more children.—[Louisville Journal.]

**Misconception.**—As a canal boat was to pass under a bridge, the captain gave the usual warning, "look out," when a little Frenchman, who was in the cabin obeyed the order by popping his head out of the window, which received a severe thump by coming in contact with the pillar of the bridge.—He drew it back in a great pat, and exclaimed, "Dese dem Americans any look out you day mean look in!"

Queen Victoria has given 500 guineas for the monument to Nelson.

#### THE STEAM BOAT LAW.

Specimen of a Law to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board steamboats or boats.

Sec. 1. Requires all vessels propelled in whole or in part, by steam, to take out before the first of Oct. next, a new license subject to the conditions hereinafter.

Sec. 2. Prohibits all vessels propelled in whole or in part, by steam, from carrying passengers or goods, "in or upon the large lakes, rivers or other navigable waters of the U. S.," after the first of Oct. without such new license. Penalty for non-compliance, five hundred dollars, for which a writ may be proceeded against.

Sec. 3. Authorizes the District Judge to appoint competent and faithful persons to inspect hulls, boilers, and machinery, of every steam vessel, whenever requested so to do by the master or owner thereof, such inspectors are to furnish duplicate certificates of their inspection, and to take an oath faithfully to discharge their duty. No one to be appointed who is interested in the manufacture of steam engines or machinery.

Sec. 4. Requires the person appointed to inspect the hull of any steamboat, to state in his certificate the age of the boat, when and where built, and how long it has been running; and also whether the vessel is in his opinion sound and seaworthy. For \$5, to be paid by owner or master.

Sec. 5. Imposes the same duties on the person required to inspect the boilers,—the certificate to state the age thereof, and whether sound and fit for use. One copy of the certificate to be given to the Collector, the other to "be posted up and kept in some conspicuous part of the boat."—For as above.

Sec. 6. The inspection under the 4th Section, to be made once a year, that under the 5th Sec. twice a year; the certificate of such inspection to be delivered by the owner or master to the Collector, under the penalty of forfeiture of the license, and incurring the penalties of running without a license. A "competent number of experienced and skilful engineers" to be kept by the owners on board every boat—and for neglect of doing so, the owners and master liable "for all damages to the property or any passenger on board occasioned by the explosion or by derangement of the machinery."

Sec. 7. Requires under the penalty of \$500 that whenever the best stops for passengers, freight or fuel, the safety-valve shall be opened "so as to keep the steam down in the boiler as near as practicable to what it is when the boat is under way."

Sec. 8. Requires under the penalty of \$500, boats navigating the lakes or the Ocean, if not over 200 tons, to carry "two long boats or yaws, each competent to carry at least twenty persons," larger steamers to carry at least three such yaws.

Sec. 9. Requires under the penalty all steamers referred to in Sec. 8, to carry with them an engine and cutlasses in good order; to use iron rods or chains instead of tiller ropes.

Sec. 10. Requires steam vessels running between wharves and wharves to carry lights—penalty \$500.

Sec. 11. All penalties to be sued for in the District Court where the offence occurs, or where the owner or master resides. One half for the informer, the other for the U. S.

Sec. 12. "Every captain, pilot or engineer, or other person employed on board a steamboat," through whom "negligence, misconduct, or intention," life is lost, shall be deemed "guilty of manslaughter," and upon conviction, be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for not more than two years.

Sec. 13. In all actions against steamboat owners or masters, the "bursting of the boiler, collapse of a flue or injurious escape of steam," shall be taken as "full prima facie evidence, sufficient to charge the defendant, or those in his employ, with negligence, until he shall show there was no negligence by him or them in his employment."

#### GROSS EXTRAVAGANCE!

Look on this Picture! JOHN QUINCY ADAMS entered the Presidential Chair on the 4th of March, 1825; the expenditure for that year was

\$11,494,450 94.

Now look on this! MARTIN VAN BUREN entered the Presidential Chair on the 4th of March, 1837; the expenditure for that year was

\$30,164,535 37 1/2.

THAT IS

Martin Van Buren's Administration cost the country in its first year, Twenty-seven millions six hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty-three cents MORE than did the corresponding year of John Quincy Adams!

These facts are extracted from a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. We ask the voters of Ohio, whether it is not "paying too dear for the whistle?" Let them deposit their answer in the ballot box of Ohio paper.

Any one who has ever seen a person drawing water out of a country well, by the slow process of turning a windlass, and has seen the handle of the windlass slip out of the hands of the drawer, just as the bucket has reached the top of the well, can have a very good idea of the late and present Administration. Gen. Jackson was for eight years steadily employed in turning the public windlass, when, just at the moment when People expected to drink their fill he handed it over to Mr. Van Buren, who immediately lost hold of it, and the bucket was down to about one eighth part of the time it had taken the old General to draw it up.—Philadelphia Gazette.







